

Vu kineski

Vu je grupa lingvistički slični i istorijski srodnih sinitskih jezika koji prvenstveno govore u Šangaju, Džedang provinciji, južnoj polovini Đangsu provincije i graničnim oblastima.

Glavni vu varijeteti uključuju one u Šangaju, Sudžou, Vusi, Čangdžou, Ningbo, Hangdžou, Šaosing, Vendžou, Đinhua i Jungkan. Osobe koje govore vu, kao što su Čang Kaj Šek, Lu Sjue i Caj Juenpej, zauzimale su pozicije od velikog značaja u modernoj kineskoj kulturi i politici. Vu se takođe koristi u Pingtanu, Jue operi i Šangajskoj operi, prva od kojih je po nacionalnoj popularnosti druga nakon Pekinške opere; kao i u nastupima popularnog zabavljača i komičara Džou Liboa. Vu se isto tako govori i u velikom broju zajednica u dijaspori, sa značajnim centrima imigracije koji potiču iz Šangaja, Ningba, Đingtjena i Vendžoua.

Sudžou je tradicionalno bio jezičko središte vua i verovatno je prvo mesto gde se razvio izraziti sinitski varijetet poznat kao vu. Sudžouski dijalekt se smatra najznačajnijim jezičkim predstavnikom porodice. To je uglavnom bila osnova vu lingva franke koja se razvila u Šangaju, što je dovelo do formiranja standardnog šangajskog dijalekta, koji je usled središta ekonomske moći i najveće populacije govornika vua, privukao najviše pažnje. Usled uticaja šangajskog dijalekta, vu je kao celina pogrešno označen na engleskom jeziku kao jednostavno „šangajski”, prilikom uvođenja jezičke porodice za nespecijaliste. Vu je tačnija terminologija za veću grupaciju koja obuhvata šangajski dijalekat. Drugi manje precizni pojmovi uključuju „đangnanski govor” (江南話), „đangdžeski govor (Đangsu-Džedang)” (江浙話), a ređe „vujue govor” (吳越語).

Vu grupa (posebno južni vu) poznata je među lingvistima i sinolozima kao jedna od interno najraznovrsnijih među sinitskim grupama, s vrlo malo međusobne razumljivosti između varijeteta po podgrupama. Među govornicima drugih sinitskih jezika, vu se često subjektivno ocenjuje kao mekan, lagan i tečan. U mandarinskom postoji idiom koji posebno opisuje ove kvalitete vu govora: 吴侬软语, što doslovno znači „nežni govor vua”. Sa druge strane, neki varijeteti vua, poput vendžounskog, stekli su notornost zbog svoje velike nerazumljivosti kako za one koji govore vu, tako i za one koji ne govore vu, u toj meri da je vendžounski korišten tokom Drugog svetskog rata kako bi se izbeglo japansko presretanje.^{[3][4][5]}

Vu dijalekti su lingvistički tipifikovani po tome što su sačuvali glasne inicijale srednjekineskog, budući da većina srednjokineskih tonova podleže registarskom razdvajanju, i očuvava se dolazni ton koji se obično završava glotalnim zaustavljanjem,^[6] iako neki dijalekti održavaju ton bez zaustavljanja, a pojedini dijalekti južnog

	<div>Vu</div> <div>吳語/吴语</div> <div><i>ngu¹ ngiu²</i></div> <div><div><div><div>吳</div><div>語</div></div><div><div>吴</div><div>语</div></div></div></div> <div>Vu (Wú Yǔ) napisano u kineskom pismu</div>
Govori se u	Kina i prekomorske zajednice sa poreklom iz Šangaja, Đangsu i/ili Džedanga
Region	Grad Šangaj, Džedang, jugoistočni Đangsu, delovi Anhuej i Đangsi provincija
Etnička pripadnost	Vu narod
Broj govornika	80 miliona (2007) ^[1]
Jezička porodica	<div>Sino-Tibetan<ul style="list-style-type: none">Sinitski<ul style="list-style-type: none">Kineski<ul style="list-style-type: none">Vu</div>
Dijalekti	<div>Tajhu (e.g. šangajski dijalekt)</div> <div>Tajdžou</div> <div>Oudang (e.g. vendžouski)</div> <div>Čuču (šangli je SW)</div> <div>Vudžou (đinču je vudžou + NE čuču)</div> <div>Sjuendžou</div>
	Jezički kodovi
ISO 639-3	wuu
Glottolog	wuch1236 (http://gl

vua su prošli kroz ili počinju da se podvrgavaju procesu gubljenja dolaznog tona. Istorijski odnosi koji određuju klasifikaciju vua sastoje se pre svega od dva glavna faktora: prvo geografije, kako u pogledu fizičke geografije, tako i udaljenosti južno ili dalje od mandarinskog, odnosno vu varijeteti su deo vu–min kontinuiteta dijalekta od južnog Đangsua do Fuđena i Čaošana. Drugi faktor je određivanje istorijskih administrativnih granica, koje pored fizičkih prepreka, ograničavaju mobilnost i u većini slučajeva više ili manje određuju granicu vu dijalekta.

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3. „温州话 百度百科” (https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E6%B8%A9%E5%B7%9E%E8%AF%9D?from_id=3553094&type=syn&fromtitle=%E6%B8%A9%E5%B7%9E%E6%96%B9%E8%A8%80). *baike.baidu.com* (на језику: кинески). Baidu Baïke. Приступљено 2019-01-20.
4. „网友总结最难懂方言:温州话让敌军窃听也听不懂 网易新闻” (<https://web.archive.org/web/20151006090820/http://news.163.com/14/0517/12/9SEQN8RN00014AEE.html>). *news.163.com* (на језику: кинески). Архивирано из оригинала (<http://news.163.com/14/0517/12/9SEQN8RN00014AEE.html>) на датум 06. 10. 2015. Приступљено 2019-01-20.
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6. Norman (1988), стр. 180.

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- [Mind your language \(from The Standard, Hong Kong\) \(https://web.archive.org/web/20160106175452/http://www.thestandard.com.hk/weekend_news_detail.asp?pp_cat=30&art_id=5935&sid=5491218&con_type=1&d_str=20051119\)](https://web.archive.org/web/20160106175452/http://www.thestandard.com.hk/weekend_news_detail.asp?pp_cat=30&art_id=5935&sid=5491218&con_type=1&d_str=20051119) – This newspaper article provides a deep insight on the danger of decline in the usage of dialects, including Wu dialects, other than the rising star of Standard Mandarin. It also mentions an exception where some grassroots' organizations and, sometimes, larger institutions, are the force behind the preservation of their dialects. Another excellent article for research on Chinese language linguistics, anthropology on Chinese culture, international business, foreign languages, global studies, and translation/interpretation.
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